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ABSTRACT

This 42-item annotated bibliography, represents a comprehensive effort to gather information on the educational problems of infant children of substance-abusing parents. Extensive searches were conducted in databases in the fields of education, medicine, social sciences, and the humanities. In particular, studies on the problems of "crack babies" are only beginning to appear in the literature. "Crack" is having an impact on the educational world that is almost beyond comprehension, and its duration and gravity are not yet fully known. Early studies examine the severity, permanence, and nature of the problem. Of special note among the sources cited are the papers of the National Association for Perinatal Addiction Research and Education (NAPARE), which must be viewed at the Portland School District professional library due to copyright restrictions or may be ordered from the publisher. Copies of all materials, except the NAPARE papers, are available from the professional library and an order form is appended. (FMW)

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DRUG AFFECTED BABIES A BIBLIOGRAPHY

"For your schools, the question of how to handle cocaine-exposed children cannot be ignored for long: from 48 to 60 months after these babies enter the world, your schools will face the compounded result of their multiple layers of problems." The Shadow Children.

"\$2.5 billion was spent last year just for intensive care for crack infants. Nationally the cost will be about \$15 billion a year to prepare all the drug babies for kindergarten. Then, of course, special learning problems for every grade would cost between \$6 billion and \$12 billion a year more." How Much is a Baby Worth?

Infant children of substance-abusing parents are growing up. "Crack" is having an impact on the educational world that is almost beyond comprehension. The production of this bibliography is the result of concern for a grievous problem whose duration and gravity are not yet fully known.

The Professional Library is indebted to Mary Bush of IRIS, Multnomah ESD for her scholarship, search skills and persistence in gathering this collection of materials. Extensive work was done in databases in the fields of education, medicine, social sciences and the humanities. Digging in strange databases, following up obscure and sometimes faulty references, tracking down authors and researchers consumed many hours for both IRIS and the Professional Library staff.

Much help came from NWREL's Western Center for Drug Free Schools and NAPARE (National Association for Perinatal Addiction Research and Education).

A particularly valuable set of materials listed - [Papers]. NAPARE - must be viewed at the Professional Library due to copyright restrictions. You are encouraged to order this packet of articles for your own use from the publisher:

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A critical aspect of the work is the fact that the problems of "crack babies" are only beginning to appear in serious research. The first of these affected children are just starting to enter the educational world. Thus, while this bibliography is very comprehensive to date, it must be acknowledged that the iceberg has only just been sighted. Readers will note that there are differing conclusions on the severity, permanence and educational problems of substance-affected children. However, the earliness of the research does not diminish its importance. Few aspects of education will remain untouched by this tragedy.

Copies of all materials in the bibliography (except NAPARE) are available from the Professional Library. To order articles, please cite by title on the attached order form and return to the Professional Library, BESC.

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DRUG AFFECTED BABIES

"Behavior and Development Patterns in Children Born to Heroin-Addicted and Methadone-Addicted Mothers." (Hayford, S.M.) Journal of the National Medical Association v180 n11 pp 1197-2000 Nov 1988

"This paper reviews the literature regarding the development of children up to age 6 years who were born to mothers addicted to heroin or methadone. This population of children born to heroin and methadone-addicted mothers are born with handicaps related to growth retardation and behavior and developmental delays." Bibliography included.

"Behaviour in First Year After Drug Dependent Pregnancy" (Van Baar, A.L.) Archives of Disease in Childhood v164 n2 pp241-245 1989

"Neurobehavioural development of a group of 35 infants of drug dependent mothers and a reference group of 37 infants was compared... Studied with multidisciplinary measurements, the development of infants of drug dependent mothers does not seem to diverge particularly from the development of the reference group."

"The Children of Crack: Will We Protect Them?" (Besharov, Douglas J.) Public Welfare v147 pp6-11 Fall 1989

An overview and commentary on the "worst casualties of the nation's drug problem", with future recommendations by the author, the first director of the National Center On Child Abuse and Neglect.

"Children of Cocaine: Treatment and Child Care." (Howze, Kate et al) 1989 [ED314165]

Provides information concerning the treatment and care of children addicted to cocaine, facts about maternal substance abuse, characteristics of addicted children and their parents. Concludes with goals and objectives of a preschool substance abuse curriculum.

"Cocaine Abuse During Pregnancy: Its Effects on Infant Motor Development-A Clinical Perspective." (Schneider, Jane W.) Topics in Acute Care and Trauma Rehabilitation v2 n1 pp59-69 1987

"In the past decade a new form of abuse has surfaced that occurs before a child is even born. Drug abuse during pregnancy has been found to cause problems before birth and in the newborn and infancy period. It is feared that prenatal drug abuse may cause long-term effects in childhood such as behavior disorders and learning disabilities."

"Cocaine + Adolescence = Perilous Pregnancies." (Shaw, Patricia E.) Adolescent Counselor pp25-29 Feb/Mar 1990

"This article deals with the effects of the cocaine epidemic on pregnant teenagers."

"Cocaine and Pregnancy-Implications for the Child (Editorial)." (Chasnoff, Ira J.) Western Journal of Medicine v1150 n4 pp456-458 Apr 1989

An overview of the scope of the problem by the president of the National Association for Perinatal Research Addiction, and one of the first researchers to track these babies to age two.

"Cocaine Babies Face Behavior Deficits." (Adler, Tina) Science Monitor July 1989

"The problem [of over-stimulation and distraction] persists past the first month; at 24 months the babies appear to still have difficulty organizing information, although they don't shut out information as quickly...Older children are showing signs of hyperactivity...and preschool teachers are reporting anecdotal evidence of much more hyperactivity and attention deficits in children whom they believe were exposed to cocaine. When the children reach school, our suspicion and fear is they are going to have a lot of problems, especially those who don't get intervention."

"Cocaine Babies: Issue for the Courts?" (Somerville, Janice) American Medical News v32 p3-6 June 16 1989

"Cocaine Mothers Imperil Babies' Brains." Science News Apr 1 1989

"Babies born to women who used cocaine during their first trimester of pregnancy may suffer subtle neurological damage, a finding that raises questions about whether these children will develop learning disabilities later in life."

"Cocaine Use in Pregnancy." (Chasnoff, Ira J. et al) New England Journal of Medicine v313 pp666-669 Sep 12, 1985

"With the increasing use of cocaine in the United States, there has been growing concern regarding its effects on the fetuses and neonates of pregnant cocaine abusers. These preliminary observations suggest that cocaine influences the outcome of pregnancy as well as the neurologic behavior of the newborn, but a full assessment will require a larger number of pregnancies and longer follow-up."

"Crack Babies." The Economist v311 p18 Apr 1, 1989

"Cocaine-addicted babies who survive to school age are likely to have to go through life with damaged brains."

"Crack Babies: The School's New High-Risk Student" (Bellissimo, Yolanda) Thrust v19 p23-26 Jan 1990

"Little public attention has been given to the problems these children will face once they enter school. As a result, these children are entering an education system ill prepared to cope with their special needs."

"The Crack Children." (Kantrowitz, Barbara) Newsweek v1115 p62-63 Feb 12 1990

"Their troubles don't end in infancy. As cocaine babies grow up, health and social workers are discovering a whole new set of drug-related problems."

"Crack Comes to the Nursery" (Langone, John) Time v1132 p85 Sep 19 1988

"More and more cocaine-using mothers are bearing afflicted infants."

"Crack In The Cradle" (Revkin, Andrew C.) Discover v10 p62-69 Sep 1989

"Hundreds of thousands of babies are being attacked by cocaine while still in their mothers' wombs. Some will die. The others will have their development dangerously impaired."

"The Development of Children of Drug Addicts." (Bauman, Pamela S.) The International Journal of Addictions v121 n8 pp849-864 Aug 1986

"In a comparison of methadone maintained mothers and their preschool age children with a matched control group, it was found that methadone maintained mothers performed less adaptively on measures of intelligence, personality, and parenting behavior. Their children performed more poorly on measures of intelligence and socially adaptive behavior. In addition, withdrawal children had a tendency toward developmental delays, lower IQ scores and lower heights and weights."

"Drug Babies" (Greer, Jephtha) Exceptional Children pp 382-384 Feb 1990

"Already in our schools is the advance guard of what will surely swell into an epidemic in a few short years, the drug babies. Perhaps most frightening of all is that doctors and other health care professionals can only speculate about what we may be facing."

"Drug-Exposed Children Pose Special Problems: School Systems Are Not Ready To Deal With It." (Viadero, Debra) Education Week v119 n8 pp1, 10-11

"New studies show that children exposed to crack cocaine in the womb have difficulty relating to their world, are easily distracted, and have trouble performing some of the tasks that come easily to other children their age. School systems are going to have to learn to deal with a major thrust of this new kind of student." Describes a Los Angeles program for children exposed to drugs while their mothers were pregnant.

"Drug Use in Pregnancy: Parameters of Risk." (Chasnoff, Ira J.) Pediatric Clinics of North America v135 n6 pp1403-12 Dec 1988

"The infant delivered to a drug-addicted woman is at risk for problems of growth and development as well as neonatal abstinence, and is also at increased risk of infections and exposure to HIV. Multiple factors in the lives of these children, compounded by the early neurobehavioral deficits of drug-exposed newborns, earmark these infants to be at high risk for continuing developmental and later school problems."

"Fetal Drug Exposure and Its Possible Implications for Learning in the Preschool and School-Age Population." (Van Dyke, Don C. and Alison A. Fox) Journal of Learning Disabilities v23 n3 pp160-163 Mar 1990

"There is a growing body of data showing that fetal exposure to cocaine, phenylcyclidine hydrochloride (PCP), and other CNS-active drugs results in infants and children with abnormal brain wave patterns, short-term neurologic signs, depression of interactive behavior, and poor organizational responses to environmental stimuli. Whether such neurologic findings will translate into a significant number of children with learning and behavioral problems needs to be the focus of long-term longitudinal studies of children with fetal drug exposure to cocaine, PCP, and other CNS-active drugs."

"Follow-up of Children of Drug-Addicted Mothers." (Sardemann, Hendrik et al) Archives of Disease in Childhood v151 n131 pp131-134 Feb 1976

"This study was too small to permit general conclusions about long-term prognosis of children of drug addicted mothers. The real difficulties may not start until the children are of school age. A comprehensive program of medical and social pre-and post-natal treatment is absolutely necessary to improve the future of the children."

"Heroin-Addicted Parents and Their Children. Two Reports. Services Research Report." (Colten, Mary Ellen; And Others) 1980 [ED206988]

Drug addicted and non-addicted parents show similar behaviors and attitudes toward their children; however, addicted women are more likely to feel inadequate in their role as mothers. The results of two studies comparing the relationships between drug addicted and non-drug addicted parents and children of addicts and non-addicts showed little differences in the childrearing techniques and disciplinary measures of addicted and non-addicted parents. Young children of addicted parents tended to score lower on intelligence tests; school-age children with addicted parents tended to have more school adjustment and behavior problems.

"How Much is a Baby Worth?" (Rosenthal, A. M.) New York Times v1139 pA19(N) pA43(L) col 1 Dec 15 1989
This article explores the costs of caring for babies of crack-addicted mothers.

"Infants Born to Narcotic Addicted Mothers" (Householder, Joanne et al) Psychological Bulletin v192 n2 pp453-468 1982

The literature on the infants of narcotic-addicted mothers is reviewed in regard to psychological outcome and those aspects of the medical consequences that contribute to that outcome. Consistent with the notion that these infants are at high risks, there is ample evidence for adverse outcome that these infants demonstrate significant perinatal medical problems, impaired interactive and state control behavior during early infancy, and cognitive and psychomotor deficits as measured on infant developmental scales."

"Infants Exposed to Cocaine in Utero: Implications for Developmental Assessment and Intervention." (Schneider, Jane W., et al) Infants and Young Children: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Special Care Practices v2 n1 p25-36 Jul 1989

"Developmental assessment of newborns and young infants exposed to cocaine in utero suggest abnormal state control and orientation and dysfunction in motor control. Intervention should include parent education on careful positioning, handling, and feeding to improve infants' movement patterns and long-term followup by health care professionals for possible behavioral or learning disorders."

"Maternal Cocaine Use During Pregnancy: Effect on the Newborn." (Hadeed, Anthony J.) Pediatrics v84 n2 pp205-210 Aug 1989

"Newborn infants of 56 mothers who used cocaine were prospectively studied in order to determine the effects of cocaine...In conclusion, cocaine use during pregnancy results in newborn infants with growth retardation and microcephaly."

"Ministering to the 'Boarder Babies'" (Thornton, Jeannye) U.S. News and World Report v1105 pp42-45 Dec 26 1988

"St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center's program for babies born to drug-addicted mothers."

"Neonatal Behaviour After Drug Dependent Pregnancy" (Van Baar, A.L. et al) Archives of Disease in Childhood v164 n2 pp235-240 Feb 1989

"Neurobehavioural development of 35 infants of drug dependent mothers was compared with the development of 37 reference infants as part of a prospective longitudinal research project. Infants of drug dependent mothers had more poor responses than the other children on neurological examination. This difference is significant only when data of infants of drug dependent mothers born at full term are analysed. Two tailed testing indicated that significantly more infants of drug dependent mothers than reference children had electroencephalograms rated as suspect or abnormal. By the end of the first month the infants of drug dependent mothers tended to be more active, and they had worse scores than the reference children on the neonatal behavioral assessment scale. Analysing data only of infants born at full term, the groups differ significantly on the interactive items. The results of this study show that even after treatment for the neonatal abstinence syndrome, infants of drug dependent mothers seem to differ from comparison children, which could indicate later development problems."

"Neurobehavioral Functioning in Children Exposed to Narcotics in Utero" (Davis, Donald D. et al) Addictive Behaviors v113 n3 pp275-83 1988

"The neuropsychological and behavioral status of children exposed to narcotics in utero was investigated using the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised, the Bender-Gestalt, the Quick Neurological Screening Test, and the Burks Behavior Rating Scales. The narcotic-exposed children scored significantly lower than control children on Performance and Full-Scale IQs and most of the performance subtests. They scored significantly in the more pathological direction on Hand Skill, Figure Recognition and Reproduction, and Behavioral Irregularities. The narcotic-exposed children were significantly lower on the neurological indicators of the Bender-Gestalt. They scored significantly in the more pathological direction on almost all of the behavioral variables. The children exposed to methadone in utero scored in the more pathological direction than those exposed to heroin so as to raise questions directed toward the societal and ethical implications of methadone treatment."

"Newborn Infants With Drug Withdrawal Symptoms." (Chasnoff, Ira J.) Pediatrics in Review v9 n9 pp273-277 Mar 1988

"...an estimated 30% of women between 18 and 34 years of age (the prime childbearing age) used an illicit drug in the last year and 18% used such drugs in the last month prior to the survey. Thus, it is not surprising to find the number of newborn infants showing signs and symptoms of drug withdrawal increasing."

[Papers]. (National Association for Perinatal Addiction Research and Education (NAPARE)) 11 E. Hubbard Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60611 (312)329-2512 (\$15.00)

"This collection of materials published by NAPARE contains much information on the hazards of drug use during pregnancy. NAPARE was founded in 1987 in response to a growing awareness among clinicians, researchers, social service professionals, educators, and attorneys that there was an acute need for an interdisciplinary forum to address a very complex and growing problem: perinatal addiction and the long term outlook for children who have been exposed in utero to licit and illicit drugs."

"Parenting Among Women Addicted to Narcotics." (Lawson, Mary S. and Geraldine S. Wilson) Child Welfare v59 n2 p67-79 Feb 1980

"A preliminary report on a study of patterns of child care by drug addicted mothers stresses indicators of risk to the infants revealed in the mothers' life-styles."

"Perinatal Effects of Cocaine." (Chasnoff, Ira J.) Contemporary Ob/Gyn pp163-179 May 1987
A non-technical overview of the risks-to the mother, fetus, infant and child-of using drugs during pregnancy.

"Placing Infants at Risk: Parental Addiction and Disease. Hearing Before the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. House of Representatives, Ninety-Ninth Congress, Second Session." 149 pp May 1986 [ED276955]

This 149 page document presents witness testimonies and prepared statements from the Congressional hearing called to examine the severe health problems of infants whose mothers abused drugs, alcohol, or tobacco during their pregnancies, or who suffer from acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Due to the length of this document, it is available in microfiche only. However, the 9 page statement by Ira Chasnoff from the document is available in paper, and discusses the impact of cocaine use in pregnancy on the developing fetus.

"Prenatal Drug Exposure: Effects on Neonatal and Infant Growth and Development." (Chasnoff, Ira J.) Neurobehavioral Toxicology and Teratology v8 n4 pp357-362 1986

Four groups of drug exposed infants were compared to a control group. "All four groups of drug-exposed infants exhibited abnormal neurobehavior in the newborn period, but mental and psychomotor development as evaluated with the Bayley Scales of Infant Development was comparable to control infants development through two years of age."

"Schools Brace for Drug Babies". (Kaufman, Naomi) Oregonian, 4 June 1990, pB1, cols 2-4, and pB5, cols 2-5 [second of a two-part series]

"Schools have seen drug-or alcohol-affected children for years, often not knowing the cause of the child's behavioral problems. Interest has been heightened by the surge in 'crack babies' since 1986 - children whose mothers used the smokable, potent form of cocaine during pregnancy. In 1989, more than 130 cocaine-exposed babies were born in Multnomah County alone, according to the Children's Services Division."

"The Shadow Children" (Rist, Marille C.) American School Board Journal p 18-24 Jan 1990

"When those crack babies are ready for school (and the first cohort will arrive sooner than you think), will your schools be ready for them?"

"Sizing up the Hazards of Cocaine Use" Science News v137 p13 Jan 6 1990

"A Canadian team has detected cocaine metabolites in hair samples taken from adult cocaine users and from newborn infants exposed to cocaine in the womb. The finding, they say, may help efforts to gauge the effects of maternal cocaine use on a developing fetus by enabling scientists to spot exposed infants and to identify pregnant women who have used cocaine during pregnancy."

"Temporal Patterns of Cocaine Use in Pregnancy." (Chasnoff, Ira J.) JAMA v261 n12 pp1741-1744 Mar 24/31 1989

"Seventy-five cocaine-using women enrolled in a comprehensive perinatal care program were divided into two groups: those who used cocaine in only the first trimester of pregnancy...and those who used cocaine throughout pregnancy (group 2)...Mean birth weight, length, and head circumference for term infants were reduced in only the group 2 infants. However, both groups of cocaine-exposed infants demonstrated significant impairment of orientation, motor, and state regulation behaviors on the Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale."

"Treatment Lacking for Pregnant Addicts." *Science* v247 p285 Jan 19 1990

"A short column with statistics on the number of babies born addicted."

"A Unique Program for Preschool Children of Substance Abusers" (Howze, Kate and Wendell M. Howze) Apr 1989 [ED306015]

A pilot program was designed to address the special problems of children of substance abusers. Children, primarily preschoolers, are enrolled in the center after case managers have admitted the abusing parent to case management services. Screening with the Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP) has shown that the center children tend to exhibit delays in fine motor development, language development, and social skills. They also have emotional and physical care needs. A typical preschool program was modified to allow for the children's developmental stages.

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